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BRYAN AND DEMOCRACY.

The National Democratic organization is securely in the hands of the conservatives until 1908, with not the slightest chance of the radicals breaking in. At the same time, it is true, as Bryan claims, that it is the radicals who furnish Democratic majorities when there are any, and there is doubtless much justice in the contention that the wing which furnishes the party majorities should have something to say about formulating the party politics, and distributing such few plums of patronage as fall to the Democracy in these evil days. It would, of course, be quite possible to bolt the old organization and start a new party, but the radicals are too shrewd to surrender the prestige of the party name, which is the result of more than a century of advertising. Consequently they do not intend to start a new party, although Tom Watson may get exasperated enough to do so if there is any disposition apparent to make him play second fiddle to Bryan. Thus far, although he belabors his old leader right lustily, one may see that he is leaving a bridge upon which, if he so chooses, Bryan may pass over to him, although he will not pass over to Bryan.

Meanwhile Mr. Bryan is proceeding with no apparent regard to Tom Watson or his magazine. Since he cannot hope to get control of the existing democratic machine, he proposes to create a machine of his own, which shall be "Democratic," be perfectly "regular," but which shall be big enough to dominate the party and reduce the Belmont-Gordon machine to a state of innocuous disuse. In brief, the proposition is to organize "Democratic clubs," which, for the present, will doubtless confine themselves to whooping up "Democratic principles," but which in the end will set forth in language sufficiently lurid precisely what Democratic principles are. And it is safe to say that they will not bear the slightest resemblance to the principles of the Belmont outfit. With these Democratic clubs Mr. Bryan expects to control the Democratic primaries, and through them the next National Democratic Convention, at whose meeting he will have execution on his adversaries. Nobody can deny that Mr. Bryan is doing good politics. The question is where Tom Watson will be found.

HELP PRESCOTT TO PROSPER.

There can be no question about the prosperity and growth of Prescott if the people generally will only lend their assistance. What is needed is unanimity of action and loyalty to home interests. Recently some parties sent to a mail order house for a quantity of goods at what they considered a low price. A few days later the material arrived, one of the members of the family had occasion to visit one of our mercantile establishments, and was surprised to find the identical material, both in color and design, and, strange to relate, the price was the same as that offered in the catalogue of the mail order institution. The moral to be drawn from this is, patronize home merchants.

In the early part of the year there came into the county several men purporting to represent a wholesale grocery house of Chicago. They went out among the farmers, and said "You pay too much for your groceries; you are being robbed by the merchants of this county." Many farmers listened to this talk, and in some instances agreed with the wily agents. However, when an order was broached, the farmers in some cases insisted that they wanted the brands of goods that they had been in the habit of purchasing. The agents tried to impress upon them that their "own brands" were better, but the farmers were not

course he could have what he wanted. Orders were placed, but when the goods arrived, with their heavy freight charges, it was found that the "special brands" had been sent. The moral is obvious.

Prescott merchants can and will meet the competition of any mail order house in the country. Our merchants are just as shrewd buyers, and they buy in large enough lots to get close prices. When freight charges are taken into consideration, the prices asked for merchandise here cannot be duplicated. Such being the fact, why is it necessary to buy from the mail order houses that are not interested at all in the success or prosperity of the city of Prescott and the county of Yavapai.

What we need is the aid of our own residents. Make all of your purchases right here in the city or in the county, and rest assured that the prices are right in every instance. Prescott can never grow to be a big city unless its people are loyal; and the way to show loyalty to the city is to patronize the home merchants.

The mail order houses of the East or of California are not the only menaces to the commercial success of Prescott. Too many of our best citizens consider it creditable to send to nearby cities for certain classes of merchandise, and boast of the fact that "these goods came from such and such a city." Again we make the statement that our merchants can supply every demand, it matters not what it may be; for if the goods are not in stock they can be ordered and supplied at reasonable and just prices.

Help Prescott to prosper. The way it can be done successfully is to patronize home merchants and home institutions. Will you lend your assistance?

PEACE PROSPECTS.

While the latest reports regarding the efforts which are being made by the American Government in a friendly way to induce Russia and Japan to arrange a peace are hopeful in their tone, it is too early to assume that peace will be concluded soon. St. Petersburg, however, is optimistic over the prospects. It is assumed there that hostilities have been suspended on the plains of Manchuria in anticipation of peace being made. Germany is said to be exerting her influence also on the Czar to put an end to the war. Japan, however, is free from all delusions on the subject. The indications are strong that the mere desire of the Czar, conveyed through the friendly offices of our own government, does not constitute a satisfactory basis for a peace parley. Unless the Czar has definitely declared that he desires to end a war which has been so disastrous to his forces on land and sea, Japan is not likely to disclose the terms on which she will negotiate peace. He is the only responsible head of the Russian government, and Japan's ante-bellum experiences with Muscovite methods of diplomacy have taught her to distrust every representation made from any other source. A foreknowledge of Japan's wishes before the war, which Russia acquired without committing herself to any binding imperial obligation, was invariably used to Japan's disadvantage, and to strengthen her own grip on Manchuria and facilitate her designs in Korea. Japan's distrust is, therefore, justified.

The most hopeful sign of the possibility of an early peace lies in the condition of Russia's domestic affairs. To restore tranquility in the empire Nicholas may be forced to sue for peace, if he has not already done so, and to grant the reforms in the government which the Zemstvos are now demanding with increased vigor and a bolder front than they have ever before presented. St. Petersburg is hopeful that the Czar has decided upon both, and that within a few days great disclosures will be made. An ambassador of one of the great powers at the Russian court is confident that peace will be negotiated on the battlefield in Manchuria, where the representatives of both governments will be beyond the sphere of outside influence.

The Italian gunboat Umbria is evidently like some of Uncle Sam's war ships—she needs plenty of sea room for evolutions. The Umbria ran on a sandspit at the mouth of the Fraser river after her guns had raked Pender island. The officers were in apparent ignorance of the fact that their shells were plunging over a quiet farming settlement. Fortunately only one horse came in the way of a projectile, and an international complication will be averted by the Italians paying the price of this British Columbia work animal.

The trial of a neighborhood row between two women at Warner, Idaho, by a female jury resulted in a speedy verdict. It is a pity that such cases in other states cannot be settled by women, as the testimony is usually of a character to drive the average man

THE EXTRA SESSION.

President Roosevelt's announcement of an extra session, to begin two weeks before the regular meeting of Congress will give no comfort to Senator Elkins and the rest of the railroad gentlemen who had hoped to convince him that rate legislation would be just as well "attended to" without a special call. The railroad argument would be sound and reasonable if the program of the railroad lobby were honest. But President Roosevelt is quite as sure as the public is that the non-extra-session appeal was made with the idea of having the question of federal regulation obscured and obstructed by the mass of miscellaneous legislation with which the regular session must deal.

Mr. Roosevelt's course indicates his distrust of the popular enemy which defied him in the last Congress, and it amounts to a challenge to the railroad lobby to join the issue squarely with the people in the open. There is now no escape from a square stand up fight to settle whether the railroads own Congress and can defy the country. The President is determined that the extra session shall not adjourn without making laws to abolish unjust rates, to prevent and punish the secret rebates in all its guises, and, by identifying the private car with the common carrier, to put an official ban on that scientific development of highwayry. Failure to enact honest and effectual laws for these just purposes will bring the American people down on Congress with a terrific thump.

PROTECT THE MERCHANTS.

Every dollar spent outside of the city tends to injure the progress and development and growth of the municipality. Our merchants are thoroughly alive to the fact that in order to meet the competition of the mail order houses it is vitally necessary that they carry in stock the right goods and sell them at the right prices. In this age of fierce competition it is absolutely required that merchants must have at all times reliable merchandise and sell it at a price that is fair.

Prescott boasts of having aggressive mercantile houses that have built up a reputation for fair and honorable dealing. If it were otherwise they would not be in business here today. This is not the case with the mail order houses, however. These institutions issue mammoth catalogues containing several thousands of pages, and they are so illustrated and the merchandise described so cunningly that most of the people are deceived by their statements. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the person who sends an order to one of these houses is dissatisfied with the goods when they are received. It is a fact that the highly-colored descriptions of the merchandise in the catalogues give the impression that the goods are of a superior quality and that the price is below that of any other mercantile house. If the readers would only stop a moment to consider that these catalogues cost many thousands of dollars to produce they would pause before they sent an order to one of these institutions. It is said by the best of authorities that the cost of doing a mail order business amounts to 25 per cent. If such is the fact, and there is every reason to believe that it is so, it is evident that the mail order houses must get big profits on their merchandise.

The mail order houses claim that they buy in such large lots that the mills and factories can and do sell to them at a lower figure than to other merchants. This is not borne out by the facts. The mills and factories will sell in lots to any merchant who can take a certain stipulated quantity. Our merchants here in Prescott buy many lines of merchandise equally as cheap and in many cases cheaper than the mail order houses, and these goods are offered for sale to the consumer at even lower prices than the so-called "special brands" of the Eastern houses. We venture the prediction that any line of standard merchandise can be duplicated here in Prescott at a lower figure than the same is offered for in the mail order catalogues, when freight is considered.

If Prescott is to grow along broad gauge lines the people of this county

Our merchants stand willing and anxious to duplicate any standard merchandise at the same prices they are offered for sale at elsewhere, and save the freight charges to the purchaser as well.

Let the slogan be "Home industry!"

FOR IMMEDIATE PEACE.

Necessity compels Russia to make peace. She can continue the war no longer, because she has not the means to go on fighting. There is no possibility that a new navy can be built within several years, and meanwhile Japan will acquire warships faster than the Czar, because already she has several under construction—notably Britain—and she can buy where she pleases, because her credit stands higher today than at any time since the conflict began, more than a year made navy, because the nations having first-class battleships which would be of the service which the Czar must have to be able to make headway on the Eastern seas will not sell. The great naval powers, like England, Germany and the United States, are in line not to get rid of their ships, but to acquire more. They are not selling; they are buying; they are not decreasing their sea power; they are increasing it. Furthermore, the great money markets are not lending money to Russia to continue the war. They have shut off supplies. They will take Russian bonds to pay indemnity to Japan and to end the waste and havoc now beyond the power of the Romanoff government to stay in any other manner than by accepting the terms of peace which the victor offers.

The conditions of peace will not be and ought not to be mild. Russia forced the war. She drove the Japanese to arms, though all the civilized world protested against the course of the insolent invaders of China, and unscrupulous and corrupt bureaucracy in St. Petersburg. If Japan had not drawn the sword some other of the great powers must have done so to check the raid of the Bear on civilization of the customs and rights of enlightened peoples. The powers of Europe will desire, as much as Japan, that Russia learn a lasting lesson and carry a penalty which shall prevent a recurrence of the acts which plunged the two nations into war. And she must pay all that she has cost Japan to perform the work, which has been in the interest not only of the yellow races but of all the countries having trade relations with the East.

Peace being necessary from physical causes as well as desirable for moral reasons, and the Czar intending to make it on what terms he can, there should be no delay in bringing the negotiations to a close. For the Romanoffs to shed more innocent blood of peasants, running it in rivers, for the purpose merely of satisfying court puntillio, when such sacrifice cannot change a comma that must go into the treaty, would be to out-Herod Herod, or since there is nothing more stubbornly brutal than the grand dual bureaucracy, to out-Romanoff a Romanoff. Peace is coming. It is coming on the terms of the victorious Japanese. It should be achieved immediately before the helpless army of Linevitch pours out a last libation of blood to the superstitions of a dynastic "honor" steeped in crime against humanity and surfeited with atrocity.

Henry James' strictures on the careless English spoken even by well-educated Americans are sound, but to call the novelist "one of the greatest masters of written English," as the president of Bryn Mawr College did, is not true. It would be as wide of the mark to call George Meredith a master of English. Henry James, who began his career by writing a style that was limpid and beautiful, has now reached a point where his admirers are forced to study his sentences as they must study the verse of Browning to discover his meaning. He refines his thought until in the mass of involved sentences it is difficult to get at his meaning. Hawthorne and Stevenson are two masters of English who wrote such a clear style that one never needs to read a single sentence twice to discover the meaning. And old-fashioned readers, who regard clearness as one of the main essentials of a good style, will continue to believe that the authors of "The Scarlet Letter" and "Kidnapped" will be read widely when Henry James and the "Golden Bowl" are forgotten.

It does not speak well for the management of the Smithsonian institution in Washington that for fifteen years the accountant and disbursing agent should have been able to fitch sums amounting in all to \$46,000. It is evident that better expediting of the books is badly needed. This cold-blooded embezzler should be more severely punished than the man who takes money under the stress of sudden

SAYS VALLEY BANK CONFISCATED STOCK

Charles Batres Sues To Recover Value Of Same

New Legal Point Raised Affecting Mining Operators

As a result of depositing mining stock which is alleged to be worth some \$50,000, as security for a loan of \$3,750, with the Valley Bank of Phoenix, and subsequent complications caused by the death of the head of the bank, Colonel Christy, there is now a suit pending that is of more than ordinary interest. The general points of law at issue as well as the peculiar circumstances bringing about the conditions resulting in the legal tangle makes the case one of special significance to those doing mining business on a large scale.

The story of the transaction begins in 1902, when Charles Batre secured a loan in the sum of \$3,750 from the Valley bank, depositing as security with the bank 5,000 shares of stock in the Cineguita Copper Company of Mexico. President Christy, of the bank, who was a stockholder in the Mexican mine, went on the note issued jointly with Batre, agreeing to place as additional security another 5000 shares of stock in that company. Batre secured the money he needed, and at the expiration of the time in which the note fell due, was in the east.

Before the note became payable, however, the president of the bank, who made the loan, and who was jointly responsible with Batre, died, and his son succeeded him at the bank. At the time the note was issued and the money loaned on it was agreed, and the agreement made in writing, a copy of which Batre holds, that in the event of it being necessary to sell the stock held in security, the proceeds of such sale were to go to the wife of Charles Batre, after the obligation was liquidated. The death of President Christy left it unknown, so the defendants allege, that such a receipt had been made, and when the note fell due and was not paid the collateral stock was taken as forfeited and the note itself destroyed.

When Batre later called for his stock and wanted to settle, the bank officials said he owed them nothing, and that they knew nothing about the transaction as made by the deceased president of the bank. Batre then brought suit to recover what he claims is due him, the value of the stock in question having increased to about \$50,000.

The first case came before Judge Kent at the end of the term then in session, but before the case was finished Judge Kent became seriously ill, and the matter was necessarily put over to the next term.

When called for trial at the following court term Batre was in New York on urgent business, and one of his attorneys and one of his witnesses was in Kansas City. Upon the showing made at this time the case was dismissed without prejudice, by Judge Kent, which to the layman means that the matter had been indefinitely postponed.

Judge Kibbey and Attorney General Clark, who represented Batre both later received official appointments, and, of course, withdrew from the case, and Attorney A. L. Hammond of Prescott, was employed to prosecute the case by Batre.

Attorney Hammond, who had been associated in many of his cases with Attorney General Clark, was familiar with the suit, and has since taken an active interest in preparing it for trial. At the next term the matter will come up for hearing on its merits, and Batre hopes to show that he is entitled to the difference between the amount of his loan with the interest and the market value of the stock at the time it was confiscated, with costs of suit and interest on the balance claimed, from the time he demanded his stock.

The suit is especially interesting, as the exact points in issue have never been passed upon by any court in Arizona. The result will prove to what extent a bank holding collateral can

process, including proper publication and service.

There is a possibility that the matter may be settled out of court, as the receipt and agreement held by Batre are believed to be almost sure evidence for an verdict in his favor.

The case has aroused much interest because of the peculiar conditions which led up to the action, and there is no doubt that in the event of trial the legal battle will be a hard fought one.

MC CARTHY'S GOOD LUCK.

HE Gets a Big Mining Deal Star. and Secures a Wife.

J. K. McCarthy, the owner of the Bryan group of copper claims in Pinal county, was in the city yesterday on his return from the east, where he spent several weeks on mining business, says the Republican. He succeeded in bonding the group to W. H. O'Brien of Chicago. Mr. O'Brien is extensively interested in mining in different parts of the country, and is one of the heaviest owners of iron properties in Michigan. He will shortly visit the Pinal county mines. The price of the property is said to be \$125,000. The group lies across the river from Felton.

For some years Mr. McCarthy has been engaged in litigation with Mr. and Mrs. Alf Kinney of Globe over the property. One suit was settled after it had reached the supreme court of the territory, where a judgment in the court below favorable to Mr. McCarthy was affirmed. Another suit has been recently instituted, but it is said the issues are the same as those in the former action.

Since Mr. McCarthy left home he made another deal, which he thinks is of greater importance to him than the sale of the Bryan group. He is at any rate better satisfied with it. About the first of this month he was married at Prescott to Miss Cecilia Thompson. Mr. McCarthy says that a good wife is more desirable than a good mine, and is much harder to find. He has been looking for both for several years. He succeeded in finding the mine before he discovered the wife. He has now happily found the latter, and the of his earthly happiness is complete.

(From The Daily.)

"Children's Day" was observed at the Congregational Church on Sunday night with an interesting program of music, recitations, and other exercises, which was listened to by an audience that completely crowded the sacred edifice.

The young people were well trained, and the numbers that they contributed to the program were meritoriously rendered. A vocal solo by Miss Helen Burmaster was especially pleasing. She has an excellent voice, rich and strong, and the young lady gives promise of being a vocalist of a high order. The violin obligato by Mr. Newfield was artistic in execution, and his solo on the same instrument was especially deserving of praise. A reading by Mrs. Southworth showed her to be an elocutionist of rare powers, and the recitations by the little ones called forth praise for each one. The vocal solo by Dr. Yount was another pleasing feature of the program.

The significance of Children's Day was explained by the pastor, Rev. Rogers, in an address, who said that it meant that the children could do as much for the uplifting of mankind and the betterment of the world as their elders.

The program was as follows, the singing being conducted by M. B. Hazeltine:

Singing, "Some Day When We Get Home," by the congregation.

Prayer, by the pastor.

Twenty-third Psalm, by the Junior Endeavor.

Recitation, "Take My Pa to Jail," Marcia Carter.

Solo, Dr. Yount.

Ten Commandments by Junior Endeavor.

Hymn, "I Remember Calvary," by the congregation.

Reading, Mrs. Southworth.

Vocal solo, Miss Helen Burmaster, with violin obligato by Mr. Newfield.

Recitation, "The Baby's Prayer," Helen Reibling.

Reading, Walter Doudna.

Violin solo, Mr. Newfield.

Recitation, "Willie's Hearing," Mary Frank Gardner.

Address by the pastor.

Hymn, "Will There Be Any Stars," by the congregation.

Benediction.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

At a meeting of those interested in the organization of a local order of Knights of Columbus, held Sunday evening in the reception rooms of the Burke hotel, some 35 people were in attendance, and Father Queta was selected as chairman to serve during the